

LAPTEVA, M.P. (Ryazan')

Therapeutic and preventive measures in a rural district hospital.

Pel'd. i akush. no.11:24-27 N °54.

(MLRA 7:12)

(HOSPITALS

rural in Russia, ther. management of patients)

LAPTEVA, N. A.

"Neurogenic Reflex Colds and Their Treatment with Histamine." Sub 26
Nov 51, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

LAPTEVA, N.A.

Neurogenous reflex coryzas. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no.6:22-28
Nov-Dec 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the
Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Prof. A. G. Likhachev), First
Moscow Medical Order of Lenin Institute.

1. Iapteva, N.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Histamine
7. Histamine therapy of neurogenic reflex coryzas. Klin. med. 30 no. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

LAPTEVA, N.A.

Morphological peculiarities of secretion from the nose, nasal mucosa, and nasal polypi in vasomotor rhinitis. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no. 3:23-28 May-June 1953. (CJML 25:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Prof. A. G. Likhachev), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

LAPTEVA, N.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow).

Allergic affections of the nasal cavity. Fel'd, i akush. no.1:19-23
Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Allergy) (Nose--Diseases)

LAPTEVA, N.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Therapy of certain forms of rhinitis with nicotinic acid. Vest.
oto-rin. 16 no.4:58-60 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney ukha, gorla
i nosa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSPSR (dir. zaslushenny
deyatel' nauki prof. V.K.Trutnev)

(HAY FEVER, therapy,

*nicotinic acid)

(NICOTINIC ACID, therapeutic use,

*hay fever)

LAPTEVA, N.A. (Kirov)

Some properties of a four-dimensional simplex. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; mat. no. 1:73-83 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

LAPTEVA, N.N. (Kazan')

The clue is in the thermal conditions. Priroda 52 no.8:124 Ag
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Bakshan'yar, Lake--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)
(Lush'yar, Lake--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

CA 11H

/ Changes of nitrogen content and of tissue respiration of liver in chloroform intoxication. N. N. Laptova (Central Inst. Improvement Med. Personnel, Moscow). *Arch. Patol.* 12, No. 6, 56(1950).—Administration of CHCl_3 to rabbits rapidly leads to protein retention in the liver, increase of residual N; at later stages (12 hrs.) the protein retention lessens and the deaminating function of the liver declines, as the toxic process develops. The retention of plasma proteins appears to be a protective mechanism.
G. M. Kowaloff

LAPTEVA, N.N.

CHARNY, A.M.; KRASOVITSKAYA, S.Ye.; LAPTEVA, N.N.; PLUTENKO, A.Ye.

New method of producing stable experimental hypertension.
Klin. med., Moskva 28 no.9:86-89 Sept. 1950. (CML 20:1)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Physiology (Head -- Prof.
A. M. Charnyy), Central Institute for the Advanced Training
of Physicians (Director -- V. P. Lebedeva).

LAPTEVA, H.N.; KRASOVITSKAYA, S.Ye.

Role of the adrenals on development of experimental hypertension by influencing the aorto-renal region. Arkh. pat., Moskva 13 no.6:28-33 Nov-Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Physiology (Head--Prof. A.M. Charnyy), Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Director--V.P. Lebedeva), Moscow.

LAPTEVA, N N

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism.

V-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18008

Author : N.N., Lapteva

Inst :

Title : The Influence of Coproporphyrin and Protoporphyrin on Tissue Respiration.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 12, 30-33

Abstract : The utilization of O_2 by liver and kidney slices and by brain-tissue homogenates prepared from rats was determined in a Warburg apparatus. The addition to the medium of coproporphyrin or protoporphyrin in amounts of 0.1 and 1.0 produced no effect on the respiration of the tissues under examination.

Card 1/1

LAPTEVA, N.N.(Moskva)

Modification of protein fractions of the blood in schizophrenia
treated with aminazine. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 56 no.2:187-191 '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav.-prof. P.D. Gorizontov) i kafedra
psikhiatrii (zav.-prof. A.V. Snezhvenskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeutic use,
menta disord., eff. on blood proteins (Rus))

(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy,
chlorpromazine, eff. on blood proteins (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of drugs on,
chlorpromazine in ment. disord. (Rus))

LAPTEVA, N.M.

Effect of aminazine on protein fractions in the blood in dogs.
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psiKh. 58 no.2:150-157 '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. -prof. P.D. Gorizontov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of drugs on,
chlorphromazine (Rus))
(CHLORPHROMAZINE, effects,
on blood proteins (Rus))

MEKLER, L.B., LAPTEVA, N.N., LOZOVSKIY, D.V.

Secretion of toxic protein from the blood serum in schizophrenia;
preliminary communication. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.6:703-704 '58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. P.D. Dorizontov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skiy institut psikiatrii (dir. prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, blood in,

taraxein, isolation & tox. eff. in mice (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in var. dis.

taraxein in schizophrenia, isolation & tox. eff. in mice
(Rus))

LAPTEVA, N.N.

Mechanism of the effect of aminazine on the protein composition
of blood plasma [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59
no.2:143-150 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - prof. P.D. Gorizontov) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, effects,
on blood preteins (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of drugs on,
chlorpromazine (Rus))

LAPTEVA, N.N.; GUDZHIYEV, R.A. [deceased]; BONDARENKO, M.F.; SHUL'GINA, I.L.

Preparative fractionation of blood proteins by the method
of continuous electrophoresis in the EFP-2 apparatus.
Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:84-89 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershen-
stvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

STUPISHIN, A.V., prof.; BABANOV, Yu.V., ml. nauchn. sotr.;
GUSEVA, A.A., ml. nauchn. sotr.; DUGLAV, V.A., dots.;
ZAKHAROV, A.S., dots.; KOSTINA, N.M., assistant; LAVROV,
D.D., dots.; LAPTEVA, L.N., assistant; ROMANOV, D.F., ml.
nauchn. sotr.; SIROTKINA, M.M., aspirant; SMIRNOVA, T.A.,
ml. nauchn. sotr.; TORSHYEV, N.P., st. prepod.; TAYSIN,
A.S., st. prepod.; TROFIMOV, A.M., assistant; KHARITONICHEV,
A.T., prepod.; STUPISHIN, A.V., red.; KHABIBULLOV, R.K.,
red.

[Establishing physicogeographical regions in the middle
Volga Valley] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie Sred-
nego Povolz'ia. Kazan', Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1964. 196 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

LAPTEVA, N.N., assistant; TORSUYEV, N.P., st. prepodavatel';
STUPISHIN, A.V., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.

[Basic list of geographical names; for students of the
department of geography] Spisok minimuma geografiche-
skikh nazvani; rukovodstvo dlia studentov geografiche-
skogo fakul'teta. Kazan', 1965. 53 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazan'. Universitet.

LAPTEVA, N.N.

Dynamics of the blood protein fractions, lipoproteins and
glucoproteins in alloxan diabetes. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap.
8 no.5:69-72 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Leytes) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva. Submitted
January 31, 1963.

LAPTEVA, N. V.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Pathohistological changes in the thoracic duct in peritonitis arising from various diseases". Kazan', 1958. 16 pp (Kazan' State Med Inst, Chair of Pathological Anatomy), 200 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 156)

LAPTEVA, N.V.; PORYVAYEV, N.F.; RAZUMOVSKIY, Yu.K.

Pathomorphology of endemic goiter in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Nauch.
trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:217-218 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.G.Nepryakhin)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i tsentral'naya bol'nitsa
(glavnyy vrach - M.M.Gazymov) goroda Leninogorska Tatarskoy ASSR.

15.8140

26987

S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147

11.2212

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Pakhomov, V. I., Lapteva, N. Ye.

TITLE: Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl siloxanes with acids and isocyanates

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1961, 17-20

TEXT: The stability of the hydroxyl group being in α -position to the Si atom, and its reaction with acids and isocyanates is investigated on the example of bis-(hydroxy-methyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane (A) and poly-(hydroxy-methyl-methyl)-siloxane (B). For the preparation of A

according to $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si-O-Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOCCH}_3 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{HCl}}$ $\text{HOCH}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si-O-Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_3$, 60 g of bis-(acetoxy-methyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane were methanolized by means of 240 ml CH_3OH with 1-1.2 % HCl. 5 g of anion exchanger AH-2 Φ (AN-2F) or AH-18

(AN-18) in the OH form lower the HCl content to 0.05-0.02 %. The yield of Card 1/05

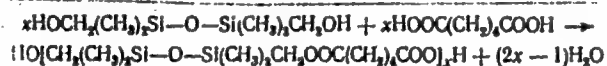
Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl...

28987

S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147

unpurified A is 91 % of the theoretical amount (45.7 g): $n_D^{20} = 1.4355$;
 $d_4^{25} = 0.7989$; OH content = 16.47 %; Si content = 29.86 %; MW = 210.

Rectification at $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg produced crystalline, pure A (melting point $\sim 8^\circ\text{C}$). (Table 1). Experiments proved a comparatively difficult condensation of the hydroxyl groups of A (Table 2). Only when small amounts of acid are introduced into A, its properties change slowly. Heating of A for 15 hr at 200°C lowers the OH content from 16.95 to 14.36 %. Esterification of 6.98 g of A by means of 5.26 g of adipic acid (molar ratio 1:1) proceeded readily at 200°C :



The ester number increases quickly during polycondensation, the acid number drops after 15 hr of heating. The polymer with acid number 8.3, ester number 338, and MW 9500 was a viscous, highly sticky brown liquid, soluble in alcohols, ethers, hydrocarbons, ketones, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, acetic acid, and formic acid. The polyester was treated at 200°C

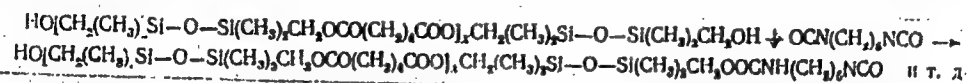
Card 2/7

28987

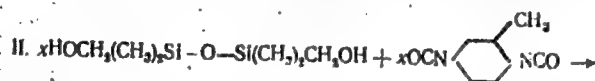
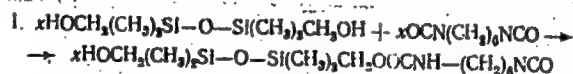
S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147

Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl...

and 10 mm Hg with 0.37 g of A for esterification of the terminal COOH groups. 2.023 g of polyester with 0.0516 g of hexamethylene diisocyanate (C) (0.5 g-mole to 1 COOH group) at 200°C in 10 % acetic acid solution in the N₂ flow produced an elastic, rubber-like polymer:



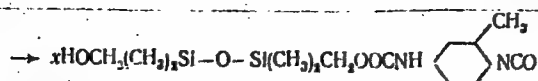
This dissolves in acetic acid and formic acid, and swells in tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, hydrocarbons, and pyridine. 3.06 g of A at 120°C with 2.7 g of C form sticky, elastic polymers well adhering to glass and duralumin in 1.5 % alcoholic solution. 3.4 g of A at 120°C with 2.9 g of p-toluylene diisocyanate form solid polymers in 1 % acetic acid solution



Card 3/7

Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl...

28987 S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147



I dissolves in aliphatic alcohols and cresol, I and II in acetic acid and formic acid. They swell in pyridine, hydrocarbons, and tetrahydrofuran. 15 g of A were mixed with 50 g of 2 % HCl, stirred at 90°C for 15 hr, and the content of acetic acid was determined. It was neutralized by means of solid NaHCO_3 and determined in %: Si = 20.5; OH = 3.41; CH_3COO = 24.18.

20 g of A was stored for 48 hr at 20°C, and viscosity as well as refractive index were determined (Table 2). After heating 5 g of A at 200°C for 15 hr, the OH content drops from 16.95 to 14.36 %. During the effect of 0.4 g of 98 % H_2SO_4 on 15 g of A, η_{20} and n_D^{20} remained nearly unchanged even after a longer effect. When 10.72 g of A was left standing for 48 hr with 40.98 CH_3OH acidified with 35 % HCl, the Si and OH content remained practically constant. The same applied when 4.97 g of A was left standing for 48 hr with 0.64 g of distilled water. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 4/7

Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl...

28987
S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147

The two references to English-language publications read as follows:
Speier, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 1474 (1949); Us Pat. 2527590 (1950);
C. A., 45, 2498 (1951).

Table 1. Effect of 2 % HCl and H_2SO_4 on bis-(acetoxymethyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane.

Legend: (1) Amount of bis-(acetoxymethyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane, g;
(2) acid used; (3) experimental conditions; (4) content, %; (5) molecular weight; (6) acetoxy group cleavage, %; (7) initial bis-(acetoxymethyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane; (8) designation; (9) amount, ml; (10) time, hr; (11) temperature, °C; (12) OH groups; (13) 2 % H_2SO_4 ; (14) 2 % HCl.

Table 2. Effect of heating on bis-(hydroxy-methyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane.

Legend: (1) Temperature, °C; (2) time, min; (3) viscosity, $\eta_{20} \text{ cm}^3$.

Card 5/7

Reactions of hydroxy-methyl-methyl...

S/191/61/000/011/003/008
B110/B147

For Tables see Cards 7/8 and 8/8.

Card 6/8

S/062/62/000/011/011/021
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Pakhomov, V. I., and Lapteva, N. Ye.

TITLE: Reactions of allyl phenol and trimethyl siloxy allyl benzene with alkyl alkoxy silanes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 11, 1962, 2039 - 2046

TEXT: In the reaction of o-allyl phenol with alkyl alkoxy silanes in the presence of $H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$, the following addition was found to take place:

$\equiv SiH + CH_2=CHCH_2C_6H_4OH \rightarrow \equiv Si(CH_2)_3-C_6H_4OH$ (1), as well as substitution of

the hydroxyl hydrogen according to: $\equiv SiH + HOC_6H_4CH_2CH=CH_2 \rightarrow \equiv SiOC_6H_4C_3H_5 + H_2$ (2). Reaction (2) was confirmed by ether formation from o-allyl

phenol and triethoxy silane in the presence of KOH. The resulting product was identical with that obtained by reaction (2), its IR spectrum, in contrast to the compound obtained by reaction (1), did not show the 3400

- 3600 cm^{-1} band of the HOC_6H_4 group. To avoid hydrogen substitution, the

Card 1/5

S/062/62/000/011/011/021
B101/B144

Reactions of allyl phenol and...

reaction of the alkyl alkoxy silanes was carried out with o-trimethyl siloxy allyl benzene synthesized from trimethyl chlorosilane and o-allyl phenol in petroleum ether by bubbling with NH_3 (yield 74%), or in petroleum ether and pyridine (yield 50%), - b.p. 93 - 95°C/7 - 8 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9542, n_D^{20} 1.4885. It reacted with silanes at 125°C in N_2 atmosphere and in the presence of $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, dissolved in i-propanol, only by addition:
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{RO})_2\text{SiH} + \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OR})_2$; $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$, C_2H_5 , C_4H_9 . The following compounds were synthesized by this reaction:
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, yield 54%, b.p. 145 - 146°C/2 - 3 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9527, n_D^{20} 1.4660; $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9)_2$, yield 55 %, b.p. 180 - 183°C/2 - 3 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9321, n_D^{20} 1.4663; $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_3$, yield 52%, b.p. 157 - 159°C/1 - 2 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9771, n_D^{20} 1.4620; $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9)_3$, yield 50%, b.p. 202 - 204°C/1 - 2 mm Hg,

Card 2/5

S/062/62/000/011/011/021
B101/B144

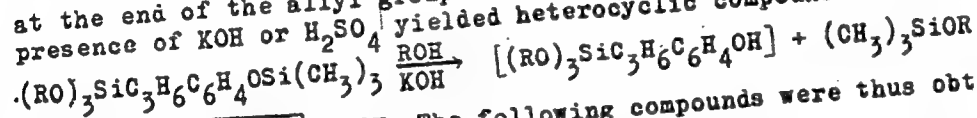
Reactions of allyl phenol and...

d_4^{20} 0.9442, n_D^{20} 1.4954; $(CH_3)_3SiOC_6H_4(CH_2)_3SiC_2H_5(OC_2H_5)_2$, yield 75%, b.p. 162 - 164°C/2 - 3 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9509, n_D^{20} 1.4698;

$(CH_3)_3SiOC_6H_4(CH_2)_3SiC_2H_5(OC_4H_9)_2$, yield 52%, b.p. 184 - 188°C/1 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9336, n_D^{20} 1.4700; $(CH_3)_3SiOC_6H_4(CH_2)_3SiC_2H_5(OCH_3)_2$, yield 60%, b.p. 143°C/1 - 2 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 0.9729, n_D^{20} 1.4750. The IR spectra of these com-

pounds and of the products of their hydrolysis did not show the 1375 cm^{-1} band characteristic of the C-CH₃ group, but the 1449 cm^{-1} band correspond-

ing to the -CH₂-CH₂- group. Thus the Si adds to the carbon atom situated at the end of the allyl group. The alcoholysis of these compounds in the presence of KOH or H₂SO₄ yielded heterocyclic compounds:



→ $(RO)_2SiC_3H_6C_6H_4O + ROH$. The following compounds were thus obtained:

Card 3/5 $Si(CH_3)_3$... 70

S/062/62/000/011/011/021

B101/B144

Reactions of allyl phenol and...

$\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_3$, yield 79%, b.p. 95 - 97°C/1 - 2 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0359, n_D^{20} 1.5020; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{Si}(\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9)\text{CH}_3$, yield 69 - 70%, b.p. 132 - 134°C/9 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0099, n_D^{20} 1.4952; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{Si}(\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9)_2$, b.p. 143 - 145°C/3 - 4 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0044, n_D^{20} 1.4812; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, yield 59%, b.p. 117-121°C/1-2 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0583, n_D^{20} 1.4918; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SiC}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)$, yield 50%, b.p. 110 - 112°C/1 - 2 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0023, n_D^{20} 1.5040; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SiC}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9)$, yield 45%, b.p. 148 - 150°C/2 - 3 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0042, n_D^{20} 1.4985; $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SiC}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OCH}_3)$, yield 67%, b.p. 95°C/1 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.0504, n_D^{20} 1.509.

The hydrolysis of some of these cyclic compounds yielded polysiloxanes containing oxyphenyl groups. There are 4 figures and 2 tables. The English-language reference is: J. L. Speier, R. Zimmerman, J. Webster, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 78, 2278 (1956); British patent 769497 (1957).

Card 4/5

Reactions of allyl phenol and...

S/062/62/000/011/011/021
B101/B144

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass
(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1962

Card 5/5

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; PAKHOMOV, V.I.; LAPTEVA, N.Ye.

Reactions of allylphenol and trimethylsiloxyallylbenzene with
alkylalkoxy(hydride)silanes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 11:
2039-2046 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Phenol) (Benzene) (Silane)

L 17541-63

EWP(j)/EPP(c)/EIT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WM

ACCESSION NR: AP3004424

S/0020/63/151/004/0849/0852

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A. (Corresponding Member, AN SSSR); Pakho-
mov, V. I.; Lapteva, N. Ye.

TITLE: Intramolecular transesterification reactions of
substituted Gamma-oxypropylalkoxysilane ethers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 4, 1963, 849-852.

TOPIC TAGS: esterification, organosilicon compound.

ABSTRACT: Substituted ethers of γ -oxypropylalkoxysilanes were
obtained by the reaction:



Substituted γ -oxypropylalkoxysilane ethers can undergo intra-
molecular esterification to form 5- to 10-membered cyclic compounds.
When γ -trimethylsiloxypropyltributoxysilane was heated under
vacuum, a 32% yield of trimethylbutoxysilane and 1,1-dibutoxy-
1-sila-2-oxycyclopentane was formed. The reaction rate and yield

Card 1/2

L 17541-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004424

were increased by adding traces of acid. When other trimethyl-siloxy- γ -propylalkoxysilanes were used, the 5-membered ring compounds usually polymerized at room temperature. Some of the 5-membered cyclic compounds were converted into 10-membered ones on standing at room temperature, while heating caused the reverse reaction to occur. The authors propose reaction mechanisms for intramolecular esterification. Depending upon conditions used to separate the compounds, both intra- and intermolecular esterification occurred in some dimethyl-substituted ethers. Milder conditions favored formation of 5-membered ring compounds. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific-Research Institute for Plastics).

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 2267-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5022223

UR/0191/65/000/009/0020/0022
678.842

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Pakhomov, V. I.; Lapteva, N. Ye.

TITLE: Reactions of chloromethylsilanes and siloxanes with dihydric phenols

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, resorcinol, hydroquinone, condensation reaction, silane esterification

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to synthesize monomeric hydroxyphenoxy-methylsiloxanes and monomeric products with completely esterified phenol hydroxyls by the reaction of chloromethylalkoxysilanes and siloxanes with mono- and disodium derivatives of dihydric phenols. As a result of the reaction, the chlorine in the methyl radical was replaced by the residue of the dihydric phenol containing a free or esterified hydroxyl group. Reactions of bis(chloromethyl)tetramethyldisiloxane and chloromethyldimethylbutoxysilane with resorcinol, hydroquinone, or dihydroxydiphenylpropane (diane) were carried out in absolute butanol under nitrogen. The conditions and results of these reactions are tabulated. The silanols obtained were subjected to condensation reactions, and

Card 1/2

L 56662-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-l/Pr-l/Ps-l WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017840

UR/0286/65/000/011/0078/0078
678.84

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Pakhomov, V. I.; Lapteva, N. Ye.

TITLE: A method for producing organosilicon resins. Class 39, No. 171565

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 78

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon resin, hydrolysis, catalysis

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing organosilicon resins by cohydrolysis of methyltrimethoxysilane and phenyltrimethoxysilane and then hardening them in the presence of a hardening catalyst. Resins with high thermal stability and improved mechanical characteristics are produced by carrying out the hydrolysis jointly with oxyphenylpropylsilane and using aldehydes or aldehyde derivatives as the hardening catalyst.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastic)

Card 1/2

L 56662-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017840

SUBMITTED: 17Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NT, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

282
2/2

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; PAKHOMOV, V.I.; LAPTEVA, N.Ye.

Reactions of chloromethyl silanes and siloxanes with diatomic
phenols. Plast. massy. no.9:20-22 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

LAPTEVA, O. N.

LAPTEVA, O. N.: "The problem of the corrosion of iron in aqueous solutions, and the effect on it of the concentration of hydrogen ions."
Min Education RSFSR. Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen. Chair of Inorganic Chemistry. Leningrad, 1956.
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN CHEMICAL SCIENCE.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 24, 1956

LAPTEVA, O.N.

Effect of pH on redox potential of a solution containing ferrous and
ferric ions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.8:1210-1215 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Iron) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

LAPTEVA, O.H.

Phase diagram of an iron compounds - aqueous media system in
coordinates of redox - pH. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1300-1303
S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Iron compounds) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

CHERNYAK, N.B.; LAPTEVA, R.I.

Substrates of anaerobic metabolism of carbohydrates in human
blood platelets. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.1:60-66 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina
instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravo-
okhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

LAPTEVA, S.

More goods, better and varied, Rabotnitsa 40 no.7:9 J1 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Moscow—Clothing and dress—Exhibitions)

LAPTEVA, S.

They are getting ready for communism. Rabotnitsa 40 no.3:28-29
Mr '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Perm—Education of children)

KAZ'MIN, G.S.; KASSIROV, G.M.; KREYNDEL', Yu.Ye.; LAPTEVA, T.I.

Some aspects of constructing accelerator tubes for high
currents. Izv. TPI 122:108-115 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

IAPTEVA, T.M.; TELYUSHENKO, T.M.; BEKMURADOV, N.

Fifth All-Union Lithological Conference. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.
Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.6:119-121 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Petrology--Congresses)

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.;
REVENOK, N.D.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOTSOVANE, V.A.; BORISOVA, L.S.;
GEKHMAN, M.Ya.; SHROYT, I.G.; LAPTEVA, V.N.

Active immunization of children against measles with vaccine "C"
in an extensive epidemiological experiment. Zdravookhraneniye 2 no.1:
17-20 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii im. D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - P.N. Kosyakov), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - N.N. Yezhov) i Respublikanskoy sanitarno epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.A. Koval'ev)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).

(MEASLES)

LAPTEVA, E.A.

USER/Agriculture - Fruit hybridization

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 21/37

Authors : Lapteva, E. A., Cand. Agri. Sci.

Title : Departments of hybridization of berry cultures

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 104-105, Oct 1954

Abstract : The work of I. V. Mishurin, the Soviet's leading experimenter in fruit hybridization, is discussed. A description is given of experimentation, by the author, using Mishurin's methods. Berries which were produced in this way, along with their special characteristics are outlined. Illustrations.

Institution : ... Voronezh Agric. Inst.

Submitted : ...

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958. 20503.

Author : Ye. A. Lapteva

Inst : Voronezh Agricultural Institute

Title : Strawberry Selection in the Voronezh Agricultural Institute.
(Seleksiya zemlyaniki v Voronezhskom sel'skokhozyaystvennom institute).

Orig Pub: Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 26, No 2, 41-49.

Abstract: Strawberry selection work has been performed at the Voronezh Agricultural Institute since 1949. A hybrid reserve of 6625 plants has been built up. Methods have been worked out of cultivating new varieties, selection, culturing and reproducing the hybrid seedlings. The most effective cross breeding was gotten through pol-

Card : 1/2

00513R000928630003-0

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic
Agents, Antibiotics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85239.

Author : Khaymovskiy, D.I., Lapteva, Ye.A., Dagtyareva, N.A.
Inst : Uzbekistan Scientific Research Institute of Derma-
tology and Venereology.

Title : Permeability of Blood Capillaries in Patients with
Syphilis Before and After Treatment with Ekmonovo-
cillin, Novarsenol, and Biloquinol.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Uzbekist. n.-i. koshno-venerol. in-ta. 1957,
Vol 6, 317-320.

Abstract: In 50 of 68 patients (18-50 years of age) with pri-
mary and secondary active syphilis, there was in-
creased capillary permeability prior to treatment.
Combined treatment with ekmonovocillin, novarsenol,
and biloquinol led to normalization or reduction

Card 1/2

LADYVA, Z.A., inzh.; TAUSHKANOVA, V.B., inzh.

Testing inlet nozzles of turbines and axial-flow compressors. [Trudy]
IMZ no.6:107-116 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Nozzles)

LAPTEVA, Z. A.

PHASE I BOOZ EXPLOITATION

[illegible]

purpose. This collection of activities is intended for engineering and technical personnel of business-construction plants and related organizations and may also be used by engineers and technicians at power plants employing steam and gas turbines. Lectures at power plants employing steam and gas turbines which present the

[illegible]

is concerned with the calibration and experimental study of the state of stress and the deformation of building components. This work was performed by the Division of Building Laboratory. Personnel mentioned are the head of the Division, technicians and workers Rukhsars Ya'ez, Meyrona and Y. Y. Kishon. The last part contains articles by G. Benichouk and Z. K. Shal, apparatus, and test setups. At the end of the collection, the methods for producing rotating parts dealing with lubrication methods for producing rotating parts and the end of the collection, the methods for producing rotating parts of experimental mechanical components are presented. The laboratory of experimental mechanical components is the supervisor of the work of the laboratory and of the personnel. The leading investigators are to A. H. Proulx and J. P. Mawley, the technicians are to Meyrona, Y. Y. Kishon, and Z. K. Shal. References are to the work of the laboratory and of the personnel.

Volts, I.M., Engineer, Ballistic Control
Technician, Remote-Controlled Coordinator for Static Testing of
Missiles

Laptev, Z. A., Engineer, and A. O. Ispakhtsin, Engineer. The
Aerial Experimental Air Turbines and Its Stand
Nakov, V. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and T. A. Izhumina,
Engineer. Setup for long-duration testing of turbines at high
temperatures

Card 10/11

										1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES										
										PROCESS AND PREPARATION DATA																				
C P																														25
Gray-black sulfur vat dye. A. M. Lukin and Z. G. Lapicva. Russ. 52,332, Dec. 31, 1957. Violanthrone B is nitrated in nitrobenzene soln. and the product heated with an alk. soln. of hyposulfite, filtered and acidified or blown with air.																														
ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																														
NON-SUBJECT INDEXED																														
SUBJECT INDEX ONLY																														
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																														
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																														

LAPTEVA, Z.G.

FD-3368

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

Card 1/1 Pub. 50-12/20

Authors : Naumov, A. I., Lapteva, Z. G.

Title : A method for the accelerated determination of the time during which catalysts remain active.

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 426-427, Oct-Nov 1955

Abstract : Propose a method whereby the time during which the catalyst remains active is determined on a more finely granulated sample of the catalyst as compared with the catalyst which is actually used in production. The catalyst then operates in the kinetic range rather than the diffusion range, so that the inactivation proceeds much faster.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dye-stuffs imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov

Laptev, S. G.

Catalysis of vapor-phase hydrolysis of halogen derivatives of organic compounds. 1. Hydrolysis of 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene A. I. Naumov and S. G. Laptev (State Sci. Research Inst. Org. Intermediates and Dyes, Moscow). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 26, 1847-50 (1955).—Vapor-phase hydrolysis of 1,2,4- $\text{Cl}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ over phosphate catalyst (not described) was studied in the range of 370-500°. The curves of the yield of *m*-chlorophenol depending on temp., contact time, and concn. of starting material are linear. In the reaction 1 Cl atom is replaced by H, and a 2nd is hydrolyzed, *m*-chlorophenol being obtained. The rate of its formation is $w = K(S)^{1.5}$, where *S* is the mole fraction of trichlorobenzene. The apparent activation energy is 25,020 cal/mole. The yield of the product declines steadily with rise in temp. from 370° to 500°, the conversion

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-0"

Lapteva, Z. G.

Analysis of vapor-phase hydrolysis of halogen deriva-
tives of organic compounds. I. Hydrolysis of 1,2,4-tri-
chlorobenzene. A. I. Neimov and Z. G. Lapteva. J.
Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 26, 1845-8 (1956) (English translation).
—Chem. Abstr. 51: 9204h B. M. R.

4641

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-0

1-500 4 51 8204

H. M. K. /

m *for*
MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-0"

Lapteva, Z. G.
✓ Hexachlorobenzene. A. I. Naumov and Z. G. Lapteva
U.S.S.R. 105,838 June 25, 1957 Benzene polychlorides
obtained as byproducts in the production of monochloroben-
zene are catalytically chlorinated under oxidizing condi-
tions to obtain hexachlorobenzene. M. Shusterman

PM
MT

LAPTEVA Z.G.

NAUMOV, A.I.; LAPTEVA, Z.G.; SHUMILINA, M.M.

Catalytic conversion of amines. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:128-129
'58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley im. K.Ye. Voroshilova.
(Amines)

Country : USSR
 Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Physical Factors
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8583
 Author : Lapteva-Popova, M.S.
 Institut. :
 Title : Experimental Leukosis in Dogs Resulting from
 The Systematic Exposure to Small Doses of X-rays.
 Orig. Pub. : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim.
 med. radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 135--140
 Abstract : In 4 out of 15 dogs subjected to chronic
 (6 times a week) total irradiation with doses
 of 5 and 10 r, 2--5 years after irradiation
 was begun, at which point the total doses
 amounted to 3900--5600 r, leukosis was seen to
 arise (2 cases of acute myelosis and one of
 subacute and one case of acute hemocytoblast-
 osis). The appearance of the characteristic
 changes in the blood was preceded by a retarda-
 tion of cellular maturation and a significant
 increase in young forms in the bone marrow, while
 Card: 1/2

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Physical Factors

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8583

Author :
Instit. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : the peripheral blood showed immature marrow cells with a considerable number of erythroblasts, an increase in the number of basophiles and sudden fluctuations in the platelet count. The white-cell changes in all 4 cases were accompanied by hyperchromic macrocytic anemia and a megaloblastic marrow response.--E.B.Glikson

Card: 2/2

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S.; GUBIN, V.A.

Changes in the formation of blood caused by ionizing radiations.

Itogi nauki. Biol. nauki no.1:214-261 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD)

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S. (Moskva)

Effect of small doses of ionizing radiations on the development of experimental leukemia in dogs [with summary in English p.62].

Probl.genet. i perel.krovi 3 no.2:8-18 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(LEUKEMIA, experimental,
eff. of x-rays on develop. (Rus)

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on exper. leukemia develop. (Rus)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. T
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13389

Author : Lapteva-Popova, M.S.

Inst :
Title : Changes in the Blood with Chronic Radiation Sickness
(Experimental Data)

Orig Pub : Med. radiologiya, 1958, 3, No 2, 53-61

Abstract : Dogs were subjected daily to total roentgen radiation of 5 - 10 r. Analysis of the peripheral blood was performed daily. The functional capacity of the bone marrow was determined (injection of campolon /aqueous liver extract/); in dogs with isolated stomachs (Pavlov) the hematopoietic activity of the gastric juice was studied; the weight and body temperature were recorded, and the spinal reflexes were studied. The observations extended for more than 5 years.

Card 1/2

- 154 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors.
Ionizing Radiation.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13389

Roentgen irradiation with a dosage of 5 and 10 r evoked chronic radiation sickness. The reaction of the organism proceeded irregularly: periods of progression of the illness alternated with temporary compensation of the process. In the first period there was a lability in erythropoietic formation, in the second - depression, in the third - adaptation; the fourth period was terminal. The sequence of periods depended on the daily dose of radiation, individual peculiarities, and resistance of the dogs to ionizing radiation. In the terminal period there was observed aplasia of the blood-forming organs, leukosis, and hyperchromic-macrocytic anemias.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-0

[Blood cells in radiation sickness] Kletki krovi pri luchevoi
bolezni; atlas. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(BLOOD CELLS) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., prof. (Moskva)

On the pathogenesis of aplastic conditions of the hemopoietic organs;
experimental studies. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.12:3-14 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy).
(ANEMIA APLASTIC exper.)

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S.; PETROVICH, I.K.

Features of the process of blood regeneration in remote periods
following injury to the organism by strontium-90 and X-rays. ←
Med. rad. 5 no.8:80-81 '60. (MIRA 13:12,
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM)
(STRONTIUM--ISOTOPES)

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S.

Chronic effects of small doses of X rays on offspring of dogs
receiving uranium fission products. Med.rad. 6 no.3:78-79 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

LAPTEVA-POPOVA, M.S.; VENITSKOVSKIY-ZOLOTYKH, Yu.V.

Some data on the mechanism of radiation damage to hemopoiesis.
Med.rad. 5 no.2:3-12 F '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

L 5307-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5025674

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0019/0019

AUTHORS: Gokhfel'd, D. A.; Laptevskiy, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining corrugations. Class 7, No. 174600

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, body of revolution, metal industry, corrugation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining corrugations on bodies of revolution. To insure a positive formation of corrugations in practically any location upon the surface of a body of revolution, intensive heating is applied at the proper location, while the adjacent zones are simultaneously chilled. The heated zone is continuously moved along the surface of the body of revolution to the desired location of the corrugations.

SUB CODE: IE, MM/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.7.04--462.2/3--408.8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part III. Industrial
Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51138

Author : Naumov, A. I., Geldelberg, E. I.,
Laptevova, E. G.

Inst : -
Title : Preparation of Cyclohexylamine by Hydro-
genation of Aniline.

Orig Pub : Chem. Prumysl, 1957, 7, No 1, 579-581

Abstract : Aniline (I) was hydrogenated at usual
pressures, in a heated quartz tube, using
various catalysts. Hydrogenation was con-
ducted in a gas phase. The product's com-
position was determined by distillation

Card : 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part III. Industrial
Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51188

in a column. Two reactions were studied:

$$C_6H_5NH_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow C_6H_{11}NH_2 \text{ (A) and}$$

$$2C_6H_{11}NH_2 \rightleftharpoons NH_3 + (C_6H_{11})_2NH \text{ (B).}$$
 Using a Ni/Al_2O_3 catalyst, the reactions proceed smoothly at 180-230° when molar ratio of $I : H_2 = 1 : 15$ and contact time is 3-4 seconds. The latter catalyst activates both reactions but favors reaction B. Mixed catalyst $CoO-CaO$ at 190-200° activates only reaction A. Such selectivity of the catalysts permits the preparation of $C_6H_{11}NH_2$ (II) or $(C_6H_{11})_2NH$ (III) predominantly. The ease and reversibility of

Card

: 2/4

42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part III. Industrial
Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51188

mole of III the reaction rate increases
almost linearly. The authors believe that
analogous reactions of III with amines of
the type NHRR' should occur with Ni, Co,
and Cu catalysts fixed on activated Al_2O_3 .
-- T. Zvarova

Card : 4/4

ACC NR: AP6031653

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/009/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Laptev, A. (Major general; Tank forces); Razorenov, S. (Colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: When tank forces advance

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 9, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: military operation, armed force logistics, servicing technique, food service equipment, military tank

ABSTRACT: To improve a tank troop advance it is recommended that refueling stations be decentralized and operated at the battalion level, letting the battalion commander decide the time and place for refueling. The officer in charge of repair and maintenance, a deputy battalion commander, is responsible for planning and effecting the relocation of repair and maintenance shops. During the cold seasons, each tank should be equipped with a device to warm meals for its crew. The KG-4t (PG-4t), galley should be introduced on to tanks as soon as possible, and all new tanks will be equipped with device to warm up meals and tea. The readiness of tank troops will be further enhanced by equipping each battalion with a PAK-170 field kitchen mounted on a cross-country wheeled vehicle or else on a tracked vehicle.

SUB CODE: 15, 19/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

71

LAPTEV, D. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov,
Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo
soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic
Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union
Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances,
Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo
otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov
OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in
ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

71

SOV/5526

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

3

5

Card 2/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

of a Hysteresis Loop

195

Kirenskiy, L. V., A. I. Drokin, and D. A. Lepley [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Effect of Elastic and Plastic Deformations on the Magnitude of Thermomagnetic Hysteresis

201

Margolin, S. D., and I. G. Fakidov [Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. Magnetic Studies of Alloys of the Manganese - Germanium System

211

Kirenskiy, L. V., and B. P. Khromov [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Study of the Approach-to-Saturation Law on Monocrystals of Iron Silicide

217

D'yakov, G. P. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Current State of the Problem Concerning the Study of Parity Effects in the Approach-to-Saturation Region

227

Card 10/11

40329

S/194/62/000/006/114/232
D256/D308

24.1900
24.2200

AUTHORS: Drokin, A.I., and Laptey, D.A.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on dynamic loops of hysteresis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-34 m (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 12, M., 1960, 87-95)

TEXT: The effect of ultrasound upon the partial loops of hysteresis in massive specimens was investigated under dynamic conditions. The first specimen was made of L-shaped plates 0.5 mm thick. The second one was a U-shaped core made of 0.36 mm thick transformer steel. ГY-3 (GU-3)-type generator was used for exciting the magnetostrictive radiator at 22 kc/s frequency, with a max. intensity of 4 W/cm². It was shown that the partial loops become narrower with increasing intensity of ultrasound; at high magnetizing fields however, the effect of narrowing the loops by the decrease of the field under the action of ultrasound was not observed. 7 figures, 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

24.2000

S/058/62/000/004/077/160
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Drokin, A. I., Laptey, D. A.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic waves on dynamic hysteresis loops

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 38, abstract 40319
(V sb. "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva". v. 12,
Moscow, 1960, 171-175)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of ultrasonic waves on particular hysteresis loops. They give data for closed specimens in the form of LF transformers. It is shown that the narrowing of a particular hysteresis loop depends on a decrease of the magnetizing field. In the specimen winding an alternating emf of ultrasonic frequency was induced. The greatest amplitude of these oscillations was observed on the steep part of the hysteresis loop. ✓B

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/058/61/000/012/063/083
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Kirenskiy, L.V., Drokin, A.I., Laptev, D.A.

TITLE: Effect of elastic and plastic deformations on the value of temperature magnetic hysteresis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 385, abstract 12E699 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 201 - 209)

TEXT: The variation of temperature magnetic hysteresis was investigated in electrolytic cold-drawn Ni and 65-Permalloy subjected to compression and elongation respectively. It was established that, regardless of the sign of magnetostriction, one-way mechanical stresses that do not exceed the yield point always lead to a decrease of temperature magnetic hysteresis. This decrease is explained by a reduction in the rôle of boundary shifts between domains, as well as by a decrease of the boundary-energy gradient. Above the yield point sharp inhomogeneities arise in the specimen, and this leads to an increase of the boundary-energy gradient and a rise of temperature magnetic hysteresis.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

KIRENSKIY, L.V.; LAPTEY, D.A.; DROKIN, A.I.; SMOLIN, R.P.

Temperature magnetization hysteresis in single silicon
iron crystals. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 9 no.3:337-344
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.
(Metal crystals) (Hysteresis)

24-2200

32222

S/139/61/000/004/013/023

E073/E535

AUTHORS: Laptev D. A. and Drokin, A. I.

TITLE: Magnetic temperature hysteresis of nickel-zinc and manganese-zinc ferrites

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika
no. 4, 1961, 110-114

TEXT: The aim of the work described in the paper was to study the magnetic temperature hysteresis of nickel-zinc and manganese-zinc ferrites Φ -600 (F-600) and M-2000 as a function of the initial magnetic state. These ferrites were chosen because they are extensively used in components such as filters, Pupin coils and wide-band transformers. These materials are intended for operation at various temperatures, usually in relatively weak fields in which a magnetic temperature hysteresis is observed. The authors studied the magnetic temperature hysteresis of the second type which is the one caused by the processes of magnetization and not that caused by changes in the crystal lattice. In the experiments the temperatures did not exceed 220°C. The specimens were solid cylinders 156 mm long.

Card 1/84

32222

Magnetic temperature hysteresis

S/139/61/000/004/013/023
E075/E535

7 mm diameter of the ferrites F-600 (Fe_2O_3 - 49.0, ZnO - 31.0, NiO - 19.0% mol) and M-2000 (Fe_2O_3 - 53.8, ZnO - 17.0, MnO - 32.4% mol). The magnetic temperature hysteresis was measured according to the cycle "A" (heating-cooling) in the temperature range $+20^\circ\text{C}$ to 0 to -20°C . For a given field, the initial magnetization corresponded to the points of the initial magnetization curve and also to the points of the ascending and descending branches of the hysteresis loop. Thus, for a single value of the field, the magnetic temperature hysteresis of the ferrites was investigated for three initial magnetic states of the specimens. Prior to each measurement, the specimens were demagnetized by heating above the Curie point and subsequent cooling to the initial temperature in a zero intensity field. Remagnetization was by means of a field fluctuating between ± 35 Oe. The temperature dependence was investigated in the following fields: 0 (residual magnetization); 0.28, 0.67, 1.40, 4.44, 12.00, 25.00 Oe. In Fig.1 the changes in the magnetization of Ni-Zn ferrites due to temperature changes are plotted for fields of the following intensities: a - 0.28, b - 0.67; b - 1.40, 2 - 4.44 Oe. The full-line curves relate to heating, and the dashed lines to cooling. Card 2/64

32222

Magnetic temperature hysteresis ...

S/139/61/000/004/013/023
E073/E535

dashed-line curves to cooling. The bottom curves relate to the initial state on the descending branch of the hysteresis loop and the top curves to the ascending branch of the hysteresis loop; the middle curves refer to the initial magnetization curve. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1. As in the case of metallic ferromagnetics, the magnitude of magnetic temperature hysteresis and the temperature dependence of the magnetization depend on the initial magnetic state. The magnetic temperature hysteresis is highest if the points on the ascending branch of the hysteresis loop are taken as the initial points.

2. The existence of magnetic temperature hysteresis was observed for the same fields for which ordinary magnetic hysteresis was observed.

3. The temperature dependence of I_r and H_c in manganese-zinc ferrites is progressive and decreases up to the Curie point. Nickel-zinc ferrites show a pronounced anomalous dependence of I_r and H_c , the nature of which has not been clarified. There are 3 figures and 11 references: all Soviet.

Card 3/64

Magnetic temperature hysteresis ...

36222
S/139/61/000/004/013/023
E073/E535

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR i Krasnoyarskiy
pedinstitut (Physics Institute SO AS USSR and
Krasnoyarsk Pedagogic Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1960

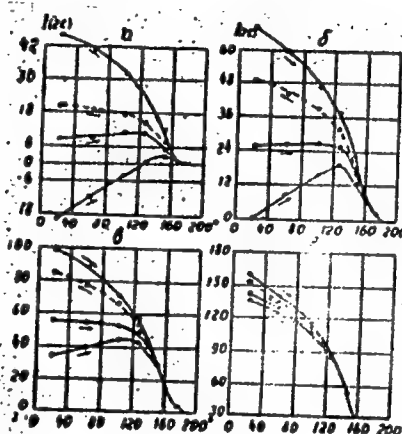


Fig.1

Card 4/6

31602
S/048/61/025/012/006/022
B125/B112

18.1141

AUTHORS:

Laptev, D. A., and Cherkashin, V. S.

TITLE:

Effect of ultrasonics and of a variable alternating field on the domain structure of silicon steel during magnetization Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25. no. 12, 1961, 1461-1464

PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The domain structure of silicon steel (3% Si) was studied by the method basing on the meridional magneto-optic Kerr effect. Simultaneously the resulting magnetization of the specimen was measured with an astatic magnetometer. The plate and disk-shaped monocrystalline steel specimens, cut in parallel to the (110) plane, were mechanically polished and electro-brightened, annealed in vacuum at 1100°C and subsequently exposed to ultrasonic radiation at 20 kc by means of a magnetostriction vibrator. The alternating fields applied had the usual industrial frequency. After the specimen had been demagnetized, the behavior of the domain structure evolving with a reincreasing magnetic field, was studied. Magnetization was repeated after another demagnetization and the domain structure was observed by exposing the specimen either to ultrasonic radiation at fixed

Card 1/3

31602
S/048/61/025/012/006/022
B125/B112

X

Effect of ultrasonics and ...

values of the field strength or by applying a gradually vanishing magnetic alternating field to the specimen. Exposure, of the specimens to ultrasonic radiation at the two end points of the hysteresis curve and on the curve of initial magnetization increases the total number of domains by splitting the initial domains. The structure resulting either without or with a field being applied (along each of the three crystal axes) will always be the same, independent of the initial state. Magnetization along the [100] axis after preceding demagnetization causes the 180°-boundaries to be displaced in the usual way. The initial structure of the specimen "shaken" in both states by a magnetic alternating field was not altered essentially, but due to the homogeneity of the crystal, the domains were only displaced without changing their total number. The initial structure of a specimen exposed to ultrasonic radiation was split which resulted in its total number being about doubled. By applying a field of > 32 oe, the structure vanishes and cannot be brought to reappear even by ultrasonic radiation. The magnetizations in the [110] and [111] directions were investigated in an analogous way. In the first case a displacement of the 180°-boundaries has not been observed with increasing H. Exposure to ultrasonic radiation led to a new formation of the structure. A double

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630003-

34275
S/048/62/026/002/024/032
B117/B138

24,2200 (1147,1164,1182)

AUTHORS: Vlasov, A. Ya., Laptev, D. A., Ayurzanayn, B. A. and Smolin, R. P.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the magnetic properties of Elarvar

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26 no. 2, 1962, 287-290

TEXT: This paper was presented at a Conference on magnetism and antiferromagnetism. The authors studied the temperature dependence of magnetostriction, magnetic hysteresis, and coercive force. The studies were carried out on two test arrangements at the same time. Magnetization and coercive force were measured continuously with a vertical astatic magnetometer (Ref. 7: Drokin, A. I., Il'yushenko, V. A. Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 29, no. 8, 339 (1955)). Magnetostriction was measured by transmitting strain gauges in the temperature range from -1950 to +350°C and in magnetic fields of up to 3800 oe. Magnetic hysteresis was studied in the A-cycle (20-300-20°C and 20-400-20°C) in external magnetic fields (0-30 oe). Annealed (vacuum 10^{-4} mm Hg, 1100°C, 2 hr) and unannealed

Card 1/2

Temperature dependence of the...

34175
S/048/62/026/002/021/032
B117/B138

specimens of the following composition were used: 37 % Ni, 7.57 % Cr, 0.52 % Mn, 0.29 % Si, 0.03 % C, 0.011 % P, remainder: Fe. Volume magnetostriction in pure form was observed in fields above 900 oe. The temperature dependence of magnetostriction shows the "saddle" characteristic of invar alloys, with a peak at 155°C. Due to volume magnetostriction, at technical saturation λ_s , this dependence is nonlinear. Paraprocess magnetostriction λ_p is stable and not dependent on the previous treatment of the specimen. Unlike most ferromagnetics there are a number of peculiarities in the temperature dependence of magnetization and coercive force around Curie point. In unannealed specimens no "anomalies" are observed. The same holds for the temperature dependence of magnetic hysteresis, which is peculiar in annealed specimens. The absolute value of magnetic hysteresis is highest in unannealed specimens, and the temperature dependence of coercive force has a minimum at 150°C. The anomalies observed in the course of $I(T)$ and $H_c(T)$ can be attributed to the fact that Elinvar has groups of magnetic phases with different Curie points. There are 5 figures and 13 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department of the
Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

VIASOV, A.Ya.; LAPTEY, D.A.; AYUZANAYN, B.A.; SMOLIN, R.P.

Temperature dependence of the magnetic properties of elinvar.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.2:287-290 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Iron-nickel alloys--Magnetic properties)

DEGTYAREV, I.F.; LAPTEY, D.A.

Dynamics of the domain structure during magnetization. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:7-11 63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Krasnoyarskiy
pedagogicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4028456

S/0181/64/006/004/1223/1227

AUTHORS: Drokin, A. I.; Laptev, D. A.; Ivanov, R. D.

TITLE: Domain structure dynamics of thin ferrite films as a function of magnetic field and temperature

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1223-1227

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite film, ferrite domain structure, magnetic field dependence, temperature dependence, Kerr magnetooptical effect, cobalt ferrite, nickel ferrite, nickel zinc ferrite

ABSTRACT: The domain structure dynamics of thin ferrite films as a function of magnetic field and temperature was investigated, using the Kerr magnetooptical effect. The films were prepared by cathode sputtering of the ferrite onto a polished quartz backing which could be heated to 1000°C. The films obtained were of the order of 1000 Å thick. The behavior of cobalt ferrite film was similar to that of nickel-zinc ferrite, both having uniaxial anisotropy. After demagnetization with a variable field decreasing smoothly to zero, domain structure was

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: APL4028456

established in the samples, indicated by the observation of light and dark bands. With increasing magnetization the light domains decreased in size until the structure completely disappeared at 33 oerst for cobalt ferrite and 110 oerst for nickel-zinc ferrite. Domain structure did not reappear with a decrease of the magnetic field to zero. Light centers of reverse magnetization began to appear at -11.6 oerst and -63 oerst respectively. With increasing reverse magnetic field the light domains grew until the domain structure disappeared at -33 oerst and -110 oerst respectively. The behavior of nickel ferrite was considerably different. Regardless of the direction of the demagnetizing field, domains were always established perpendicular to that direction. With increasing magnetic field the contrast between light and dark domains decreased, but the domain size remained fixed. This is attributed to the fact that nickel ferrite is isotropic. Hence, reverse magnetization does not occur by the shift of domain boundaries but by the rotation of the magnetization vector. Centers of reverse magnetization appeared at -60 oerst, and the domain structure completely disappeared at -100 oerst. The temperature effect on cobalt ferrite was also studied. The field at which centers of reverse magnetization appeared decreased from -11½ oerst at 0°C to -7 oerst at 200°C and then increased to -12½ oerst at 400°C. The field at which the domain structure disappeared decreased very gradually from -33 oerst at 0°C to -31 oerst

Card 2/3

LAPTEY, D.A.; SAVCHENKO, M.K.; SUDAKOV, N.I.; IZOTOVA, T.P.

Anisotropy and magnetic structure of thin iron films. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.1:187-190 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut tsvetnykh
metallov im. M.I.Kalinina.

KIRENSKIY, L.V.; BROKHIN, A.I.; LAPTEY, D.A.; TARASOVA, N.V.,
red.

[Temperature magnetic hysteresis in ferromagnetics and
ferrite-] Temperaturnyi magnitnyi gisteresis ferro-
magnetikov i ferritov. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel
Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1965. 157 p. (MIRA 18:11)

S/058/63/000/002/058/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Laptev, D. L., Cherkashin, V. S., Drokin, A. I.

TITLE: The effect of the ultrasonic action on the domain structure of iron silicide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 115, abstract 2E781
(In collection: "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva".
no. 15. M., 1961, 189 - 194)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out of the effect of the ultrasound and of the alternating magnetic field h on the domain structure of iron silicide in the presence of various magnetizing fields H . The observation of the domain structure was carried out by the method of Kerr's meridional magneto-optical effect. It was established that the ultrasound leads to a fractionation of the main domain structure both in the absence of the field H and in its presence. The total number of domains increases 2 - 3 times. This circumstance is explained by the fact that the magnetic energy of the sample decreases during the fractionation of the domains. The ultrasonic shaking and the "shaking" by the

Card 1/2